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In This Issue . . .

Adequate Diets for Mothers and Children Under Rationing,
by Sarah S. Deitrick, M. D.
and Ruth Cowan Clouse, Ph. D.

Policies for Part-Time Employment of School Youth

Industrial Accidents to Minors Increasing,
by Miriam Noll

Inter-American Cooperation

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU



THE CHILD

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CONTENTS

SAFEGUARDING THE HEALTH OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN:	Page
Adequate Diets for Mothers and Children Under Rationing, <i>by Sarah S. Deitrick, M.D., and Ruth Cowan Clouse, Ph.D.</i>	51
Additional Funds Granted for Emergency Maternity and Infant Care.....	53
Federal Aid for School-Lunch Programs.....	54
Provisional Data on Vital Statistics for 1942.....	54
Increasing Percentage of Newborn Babies Whose Fathers Are in Military Service.....	55
Book Notes.....	55
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES:	
The St. Paul Community Project.....	56
Book Notes.....	56
YOUNG WORKERS IN WARTIME:	
Policies for Part-Time Employment of School Youth.....	57
Industrial Injuries to Minors Increasing, <i>by Miriam Noll</i>	60
Work Accidents to Children Employed Illegally.....	61
National Child Labor Committee Publications.....	61
INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION.....	62
FOREIGN NOTES:	
British Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare.....	63
Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act in Effect in England.....	63
Increased Maternity Allowances in Australia.....	63
EVENTS OF CURRENT INTEREST:	
Death of Courtenay Dinwiddie.....	64
Conference Calendar.....	64

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FRANCES PERKINS, SECRETARY



CHILDREN'S BUREAU

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, CHIEF

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WE ARE fighting again for human freedom and especially for the future of our children in a free world. Children must be safeguarded—and they can be safeguarded—in the midst of this total war so that they can live and share in that future.—*A Children's Charter in Wartime.*

• SAFEGUARDING THE HEALTH OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN •

Adequate Diets for Mothers and Children Under Rationing*

By SARAH S. DEITRICK, M. D., *Chief*, and RUTH COWAN CLOUSE, Ph. D., *Nutritionist, Maternal and Child Needs Section, Civilian Food Requirements Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration*

Uppermost in everyone's mind at present, as evidenced by its popularity as a topic of conversation, is food and, in particular, the kinds of food that are rationed. Dislocations in production and distribution, caused by the war, have contributed to the difficulties faced by the housewife when she goes to the grocery store and add to the complexities of rationing. Mothers of small children are particularly concerned, since many are afraid to make substitutions in a diet on which a child is thriving, especially if the details of that diet were originally advised by a physician.

The Civilian Food Requirements Branch of the War Food Administration has received numerous letters from anxious mothers who have not been able to find their accustomed brand of evaporated milk in the stores, who cannot get the kinds of meat they think their children should have, who cannot find butter but are afraid to use oleomargarine for their children, who are convinced that their babies must have only strained or chopped fruits and vegetables that are commercially canned, who are worried over a local and short-lived scarcity of oranges. The following telegram is typical:

Am unable to buy beef, lamb, veal, or butter.
What can I feed my grandchildren age 2 and 5?
My daughter in _____ with four children
(City)
under 5 years has same trouble. Cannot measures
be taken to furnish _____ with proper food
(State)
for children?

It seems evident that many mothers need information and advice on feeding children under rationing, and consideration of the various types of food required in the child's diet seems timely.

The most important single item of food for infants and children is milk. If it is to meet their needs, it must be safe, reasonably uniform in composition, and available in sufficient

amounts. At present only one type of milk—canned milk—is rationed. This rationing was put into effect on June 1, 1943, and canned milk was placed on the same ration stamp as meat, fat, and cheese. The present ration allowance for children, which is the same as that for adults, permits infants and small children under 5 or 6 years of age to obtain all their milk requirements in the form of evaporated milk if necessary, and also to obtain their requirements for meat and fat. Mothers who use evaporated milk will be interested to know that the composition of this food is required to conform to strict Federal standards. Evaporated milks, therefore, are highly uniform, and if one brand is not available another can be substituted with no change in nutritional value. Most of the brands are irradiated, or fortified with vitamin D, but a few are not; and this, from the nutritional point of view, is the only difference that needs consideration when one brand is substituted for another.

The problem of meeting the needs of children over 5 or 6 years of age, when they live in areas where fresh milk is not readily available, is a difficult one. On the present ration allowance these older children cannot substitute sufficient evaporated milk to meet their milk requirements and at the same time get the amounts of meat and fat usually recommended. This problem has been brought to the attention of the Office of Price Administration, and it is hoped that some methods will be worked out of providing evaporated milk for children and others living in areas where fresh milk is not reasonably accessible.

Meat supplies have been especially uneven, a situation due largely to problems of distribution. Mothers should understand that no fixed quantity of meat is necessary in a child's diet, or for that matter, in anyone's diet. If rationed meat is temporarily unavailable, additional amounts of eggs and milk are satisfactory substitutes in the diet of the child, as

*As of September 1, 1943.

is poultry, and also fish if carefully boned. Although muscle meats have at times been difficult to obtain, liver has usually been available and is, of course, one of the best forms of meat for the child's diet. This need not be calf's liver, but can be any form of liver that is available. Fats make up a comparatively small portion of the young child's diet, but those used should be of high nutritional value. So far as we now know, oleomargarine fortified with vitamin A is nutritionally equivalent to butter. It is digested as easily as butter and is acceptable to most children.

Citrus-fruit or tomato juice is needed as a source of vitamin C by all infants and children. Since fresh citrus fruits in particular have been plentiful and will, according to present estimates, continue to be plentiful, no special measures to provide them for children seem to be necessary. If, because of distribution difficulties, the widely used fresh orange juice is not available, an equal quantity of canned grapefruit juice, sweetened to taste, is an acceptable alternate. It should be kept in mind that fresh or canned tomato juice, when given in quantities twice as large, provides the same amounts of vitamin C as the citrus-fruit juices.

With regard to fruits and vegetables, the present ration allowance permits the child under 2 to get his entire requirements from canned products, if canned grapefruit juice is used rather than canned tomato juice and if the 4¾-ounce cans of strained fruits and vegetables at 1 ration point per can are used. The child from 2 to 3 who eats unstrained fruits and vegetables bought in household-sized cans is able to get approximately half his total requirements of fruits and vegetables, including citrus fruits and tomato juice, in this form. It should be recognized that although canned foods, strained or unstrained, are convenient and time-saving, especially for working mothers, they are not essential to the diet of the infant or small child, and that the home-cooked product, prepared from fresh fruits and vegetables, which are unrationed, is equally valuable from the nutritional point of view.

No less important for the baby than for the mother herself is the diet of the pregnant woman. Currently accepted standards demand that, at least in the latter half of pregnancy, her diet contain increased amounts of all the recognized dietary essentials, including protein, calcium, iron, and the several vitamins.¹ This means that increased amounts of protein-rich foods such as milk, eggs, cheese, and meat, as

well as larger quantities of other foods such as vegetables and fruits, must be used. No difficulty is encountered in meeting these increased requirements on the present ration-point allowance in communities where normal supplies of fluid milk, eggs, fish, poultry, and fresh vegetables and fruit are available. In areas where fish and poultry are not readily available eggs can be substituted for meat in the proportion of 2 eggs for each 4 ounces of meat (raw weight). Where sufficient eggs, as well as fish and poultry, are not available, the proportion of dried beans, peas, and cereals must be increased.

An expectant mother living in an area where fluid milk is not reasonably available may obtain extra ration stamps for the purchase of evaporated milk on application to her local rationing board. Under the present regulations of the Office of Price Administration supplemental allowances of rationed foods may be obtained, provided it is made clear that these foods are essential for her health and that the nutritional equivalent in unrationed foods cannot be obtained.² The application must be accompanied by a written statement from her physician showing the amount and kind of food needed and why unrationed foods cannot be used instead.

A woman who is nursing her baby, even though her food requirements are well above those of the expectant mother, is not handicapped by present ration allowances. This is because she may use her baby's ration allowance as well as her own.

Two weekly market lists, representing two levels of cost, prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture are being published for use as guides in the purchase of adequate wartime diets for children of several age groups and for pregnant and nursing women, as well as for other groups in the population.³ Each of these diets meets the standards for good nutrition recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. The chief point of difference is that the low-cost diet includes larger allowances of dried beans, peas, nuts, and flour and other cereal products, while the higher-cost diet contains larger quantities of meat, including poultry and fish, and of fresh fruits and vegetables. The requirements of the low-cost diet are readily met on the present ration-point allowance. The meat allowance of the higher-cost diet can be obtained if larger

¹ Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council: Recommended Dietary Allowances. Reprint and Circular Series, No. 115, January 1943.

² See sec. 2.4 of Ration Order 16 and sec. 2.5 of Ration Order 13, Office of Price Administration (Washington, 1943).

³ U. S. Department of Agriculture: Wartime Diets for Good Nutrition. September 7, 1943.

than average amounts of poultry and fish are used. Specific suggestions as to substitutions of unrationed for rationed foods may be found in another recent publication of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, which contains a list of 11 food groups, with examples of food items in each group and suggestions for alternates of equivalent nutritional value.⁴

For some time the Civilian Food Requirements Branch has been working with other interested groups on the problem of obtaining adequate allowances of rationed foods for nursery schools, school lunches, and other child-feeding projects. Many schools are located in isolated areas where fresh fruits and vegetables are not available during the winter months, and because of this and other special conditions, these schools have higher than average requirements for processed fruits and vegetables.

An advance press release dated September 5 from the Office of Price Administration indicates that a forthcoming amendment to the present regulations will permit unlimited use of certain home-canned, dried, or frozen fruits and vegetables by educational and charitable institutions. This is accomplished by charging the school or institution not more than 10 percent of the total ration points allotted for any one period for its use of any one kind of processed food, such as tomatoes. This means that a school, for example, could use unlimited amounts of 10 varieties of home-canned fruits and vegetables if it had them, or use unlimited amounts of fewer varieties and have some points remaining for the purchase of commercially canned foods. This amendment applies only to fruits and vegetables which in no case would have been marketed commercially.

Other regulations under consideration are expected to include provision for a simplified

procedure that will relieve schools of some of the other restrictions imposed on restaurants and other eating places operated at a profit.

The present over-all picture for infants, children, and pregnant women, with respect to the current food supply, is favorable. It is not anticipated that supplies of either milk or eggs will be short enough to necessitate rationing of these foods. Should this occur at some future time it would become imperative to provide for differential treatment of children, pregnant women, and other vulnerable groups. At the present time problems of distribution are the main source of concern in the consideration of the needs of these special groups. An example of faulty distribution is that of evaporated milk, which has been fairly plentiful in the North and insufficient in certain areas of the South and Southwest, the very regions where supplies of fresh milk are inadequate and evaporated milk, therefore, is most needed.

Another problem in connection with diets of mothers and children is whether or not these groups will be able to meet the present increased cost of an adequate diet. If they do not have the money to purchase enough of the more expensive unrationed foods such as milk, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables, they will be unable to meet their nutritional requirements. A partial solution of this problem would be an increase in public-assistance grants. A case in point is a mother who is receiving an allowance under the Aid to Dependent Children program. Such a mother must now spend an unduly large proportion of her allowance for food and thus sacrifice other needs of her children, if she gives them an adequate diet.

If problems of distribution can be solved, so that the essential foods can be purchased in all areas, and if food is produced in accordance with present estimates, then—assuming sufficient purchasing power—a nutritionally adequate diet should be available to mothers and children in all parts of the United States for the coming year.

⁴United States Department of Agriculture: Diet Planning Under Rationing. FE 407. Washington, 1943. 2 pp. Processed.

A limited supply of reprints of this article will be available from the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Additional Funds Granted for Emergency Maternity and Infant Care

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 159) making additional appropriations for emergency maternity and infant care was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on September 22 and by the Senate on September 28.

The measure makes \$18,600,000 available to the Children's Bureau for grants to State health agencies for emergency maternity and infant care for wives and infants of men in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay grades of the armed forces of the United States. This appropriation is in addition to the \$4,400,000 previously appropriated for the fiscal year 1943-44, which has already been allotted. A sum of \$20,000 was also appropriated for administrative expenses of the Children's Bureau in connection with the program.

Federal Aid for School-Lunch Programs

The Food Distribution Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, has announced that some type of lunch will be available to approximately 5,000,000 children, many of them children of war workers, in 1943-44 through school-lunch programs. The lunches will be designed to maintain children's diets at an adequate level in spite of wartime food shortages and dislocations of home life.

Under the new purchasing plan, the Department of Agriculture no longer purchases foods directly for distribution to schools through State welfare agencies, as it has done since 1935. Instead, the local sponsors of the school-lunch programs will purchase the food direct from local merchants and farmers and be reimbursed, up to specified amounts, by the Food Distribution Administration. The Government will pay approximately 60 percent of the food cost. The "reimbursable list" of foods contains a wide variety of nutritious products, including fruits, vegetables, meat and poultry, milk and cheese, butter, eggs, and cereals. The equipment, labor, and supervision, as well as part of the food, must be furnished by State and local agencies or by civic groups.

Three types of lunch may be provided under the new program, which combines features of the former school-lunch and school-milk projects. Type A lunch includes all the items necessary for a balanced meal. Type B consists of smaller portions of the same foods and is less adequate nutritionally. Type C is a half pint

of milk. Reimbursement by the Food Distribution Administration will range from 9 cents for type A to 2 cents for type C. The prices charged for lunches must not result in profit; any surplus funds must be put back into the project to improve the quality of the meals or the service.

In authorizing expenditures of Federal funds up to the amount of \$50,000,000 to assist school-lunch programs through purchases of food Congress recognized that the health of the Nation's children is a resource that merits special protection. The program is not limited to children in families of low income; the lunch must be available to all children in the school. Since available funds may not be sufficient to help all schools asking for Federal aid, however, it is important to develop the program first in schools where the greatest need exists. In spite of the fact that the national income is higher than ever before, many families still are unable to provide their children with adequate diets, either because of lack of sufficient income, or because of the scarcity of certain essential foods, or because no one in the family has the time, the skill, and the knowledge of nutrition necessary to purchase and prepare well-balanced meals under wartime conditions.

Groups who wish to apply for Federal aid for the school-lunch programs should address requests to the nearest regional office of the Food Distribution Administration, located in New York City, Atlanta, Chicago, Des Moines, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco.

Provisional Data on Vital Statistics for 1942

The Bureau of the Census has recently released the first of its regular series of special reports showing provisional data on vital statistics for 1942 for the United States.¹ The following quotation summarizes the situation in regard to the birth rate:

The reported crude birth rate for the United States rose sharply, from 18.9 live births per 1,000 estimated population in 1941 to a provisional rate of 20.9 in 1942, an increase of 10.6 percent. The rate for 1942 is the highest reported for the birth-registration area since 1925, when the reported rate was 21.3. The largest increases between 1941 and 1942 occurred in the northeast, middle-west, and far-west sections of the country. These areas contain in general the most important centers of war production, and they experi-

enced a relatively large volume of in-migration of persons in the reproductive ages during 1941 and 1942.

The provisional death rate (10.4 per 1,000 estimated population) is the lowest ever recorded for the United States.

The number of infants reported as dying in the first year of life is only slightly less than the figure for 1941, but because of the increase in the number of births, the provisional infant death rate of 40.4 (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) is considerably lower than the final figure for 1941, which was 45.3. It should be remembered that the provisional rate, based on incomplete data, is likely to be lower than the final rate. Nevertheless, the final infant death rate for 1942 will undoubtedly be the lowest ever recorded for the United States.

¹ *Vital Statistics—Special Reports*, Vol. 17, No. 30 (August 9, 1943). Provisional Natality and Mortality Statistics, United States: 1942. Bureau of the Census, Washington.

Increasing Percentage of Newborn Babies Whose Fathers Are in Military Service

A note published in *The Child* for November 1942 showed that in 29 States, the fathers of 3 percent of the infants for whom birth certificates were filed during May, June, and July 1942 were men in military service. Similar data from 26 States indicate that 12 percent of the infants for whom birth certificates were filed in January, February, and March 1943 were born to wives of men in military service.

In 8 States the percentage was 14 or more. The lowest percentage (7.4) is more than twice that of the average for the earlier period and is only slightly less than the highest proportion shown in the previous tabulation. The group of States for which information was obtained is substantially the same as in the earlier inquiry.

It is possible to analyze the data from 22 States by single months of the first quarter of 1943. For these States, the percentage rose from an average of 11 in January to 12 in March.

In an article in *Hospitals*,¹ Dr. Halbert L. Dunn of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, estimates that the peak of the birth rate for the country has probably been reached, and that the total number of births for 1943 will be about the same as for 1942. However, the number of married men entering the armed forces has been increasing, so that it is not unreasonable to assume that for the country as a whole the number of infants born who have fathers in military service will continue to increase for some time.

¹ Dunn, Halbert L., M. D.: Census Bureau Foresees Drop in Number of Hospital Births. *Hospitals*, Vol. 17, No. 8 (August 1943), p. 46.

The following tabulation shows for each of the 26 States the percentage of babies born whose fathers were recorded as soldiers, sailors, marines, or coastguardsmen:

State	Total births	Infants of men in military service	
		Number	Percent of total
Total, 26 States	287, 833	33, 990	11. 8
Indiana	11, 219	2, 298	20. 5
Washington	9, 210	1, 514	16. 4
Louisiana	13, 909	2, 122	15. 3
Rhode Island	3, 909	564	14. 4
Utah	3, 712	532	14. 3
Delaware	1, 500	211	14. 1
Arizona	3, 701	519	14. 0
New Mexico	2, 920	410	14. 0
Nevada	776	108	13. 9
Wyoming	1, 223	168	13. 7
Georgia	17, 296	2, 360	13. 6
Maine	4, 437	594	13. 4
Nebraska	6, 086	789	13. 0
Missouri	16, 414	2, 028	12. 4
Ohio	33, 061	4, 075	12. 3
Maryland	11, 350	1, 338	11. 8
Mississippi	13, 515	1, 484	11. 0
Illinois	36, 238	3, 953	10. 9
Vermont	1, 574	170	10. 8
Idaho	3, 060	307	10. 0
Wisconsin	15, 608	1, 514	9. 7
North Carolina	23, 788	2, 291	9. 6
North Dakota	3, 201	292	9. 1
Kentucky	17, 015	1, 521	8. 9
Michigan	30, 260	2, 617	8. 6
South Dakota	2, 851	211	7. 4

BOOK NOTES

WAR AND CHILDREN, by Anna Freud and Dorothy T. Burlingham. Medical War Books, 227 West Thirtieth St., New York, 1943. 191 pp.

The psychological reactions of young children in England to bombing, to evacuation, and to group life are recorded here by two women who direct three wartime nurseries under the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children. Several extensive case histories are given to enable readers to understand how the authors arrived at their conclusions. Interestingly enough, they found that "the war acquires comparatively little significance so long as it only threatens their lives, disturbs their material comfort, or cuts their food rations. It becomes enormously significant the moment it breaks up family life and uproots the first emotional attachments of the child within the family group. London children, therefore, were on the whole much less upset by bombing than by evacuation to the country as a protection against it."

The authors believe that evacuation could be accomplished without disastrous effects on the children if the change could be led up to gradually so that

the children would be acquainted with their surroundings and with the people with whom they were to live before they had to be separated from their parents. Every effort should be made, the authors emphasize, to maintain family ties and memories, especially through frequent visits from the parents.

OUR CHILDREN FACE WAR, by Anna W. M. Wolf. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass. December 1942. 214 pp. \$2.

The treatment in this book of the problems of children growing up in a war-torn world should be particularly helpful to the parent who questions the rightness and wrongness of what to teach children about war and about human relationships on a world-wide basis. Doctors, teachers, social workers, and nurses also will find material to interest them. Wives and mothers will find chapter 5, Women and the War, both interesting and thought provoking. The author includes a reading list on current affairs for parents and teachers, together with a list of books on the American scene suitable for children.

• CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES •

The St. Paul Community Project

The project in community organization for the treatment of behavior problems in children, carried on in St. Paul, Minn., by the Children's Bureau since January 1937 with the cooperation of community agencies, has now been brought to a close so far as service is concerned. Analysis of the statistical data collected, evaluation of the program, and preparation of a final report will be completed as soon as possible.

As one direct outgrowth of the program, St. Paul has now established a Coordinating Center for Community Services for Children, under the direction of Alma Laabs, a school social worker assigned by the community to work with the Children's Bureau project staff. Headquarters of the Coordinating Center are in the Wilder Dispensary building and children referred there will be given service by the center staff or channeled to private or community agencies according to need. The schools are continuing to participate by supplying a school social worker. The liaison service set up by the

juvenile division of the police department and the welfare agencies of St. Paul in the fall of 1942 has also been placed under the direction of the Coordinating Center.

Development along lines of the project's interests is also seen in a survey of all group-work and recreational facilities throughout the city, initiated in 1942 by the St. Paul Welfare Council. It is hoped that closer collaboration between case-work and group-work services in the city, the need for which is recognized, will result from this survey.

During the 5½ years that the project was in operation about 1,500 persons were registered either for case work or in the group-work program. Individualized service was given to 727 children, with emphasis on early treatment of behavior problems. The average age of children when first referred for treatment fell from 13 years in 1937 to 10 years in 1942. The total attendance at group-work programs during the last 2½ years, when attendance records were kept, was more than 80,000.

BOOK NOTES

From the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, have been received the first seven leaflets in the School Children and the War series:

No. 1, School Services for Children of Working Mothers (Washington, 1943. 6 pp.).

No. 2, All-Day School Programs for Children of Working Mothers (Washington, 1943. 12 pp.).

No. 3, Nursery Schools Vital to America's War Effort (Washington, 1943. 12 pp.).

No. 4, Food Time—A Good Time at School (Washington, 1943. 13 pp.).

No. 5, Training High-School Students for Wartime Service to Children; suggestions for administrators and teachers (Washington, 1943. 60 pp.).

No. 6, Meeting Children's Emotional Disorders at School (Washington, 1943. 16 pp.).

No. 7, Recreation and Other Activities in the All-Day School Program (Washington, 1943. 39 pp.).

WORKING WITH RURAL YOUTH, by Edmund deS. Bruner. American Council on Education, Washington, 1942. 117 pp. \$1.20.

The story of an experiment in marshaling available resources—State, county, and local—to solve some of the problems of rural youth is told in this report. The experiment was conducted by the American Youth Commission in selected areas of a few States with the cooperation of interested Federal and State agencies. Results recorded include the organization of youth councils and the training of youth in specific skills leading to employment and also in leadership.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR; notes on the British experience, 1914-18, by Edith Abbott. Reprinted for private circulation from *Social Service Review*, Vol. 17, pp. 192-212 (June 1943).

The notes for this article were made and the article was written in the spring of 1919 in London, and it is now published for the first time in the belief that it may be of interest to persons concerned with the social effects of the present war. The figures show that a very grave increase in delinquency took place in 1915 and continued through 1916 and 1917, and that after 1917, although there was some decrease, the number of children brought into court remained above the figures for pre-war years.

THE NEGRO'S SHARE; a study of income, consumption, housing, and public assistance, by Richard Sterner in collaboration with Lenore A. Epstein, Ellen Winston, and others. Harper & Bros., New York, 1943. 433 pp. \$4.50.

This monograph is one of a series resulting from a study of the Negro in America, made under the leadership of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal and under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It covers occupational and employment trends, family composition, family incomes, family expenditures, food consumption, housing conditions, the Negro on relief, Farm Security Administration, and housing policies. It shows "what the Negro gets from his work and from his economic environment of the good things America has to offer as seen in his housing, standard of living, and social benefits of one kind or another."

• YOUNG WORKERS IN WARTIME •

Policies for Part-Time Employment of School Youth

In connection with the back-to-school campaign many cities and towns are planning programs for combining school with part-time work for some of their high-school youth. To meet the need for guideposts for the protection of employed students and as the result of a conference of Federal agencies and labor organizations concerned with manpower needs and with the safeguarding of youth employment, a committee of seven was set up to develop a statement of policies and standards for part-time employment of school youth.

The chairman of the committee was C. E. Rakestraw of the Office of Education. Other agencies having members on the committee were

the Bureau of Placement, the Bureau of Program Planning and Review, and the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission; the Vocational Division of the United States Office of Education; and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The Children's Bureau was represented by Miss McConnell, Director of the Industrial Division, and Miss Johnson, Assistant Director in Charge of Research. The Bureau called into consultation several members of the General Advisory Committee on Protection of Young Workers and representatives of youth-saving agencies and State labor departments in the development of the recommendations on standards.

Statement of Policies and Standards Governing the Nonagricultural Employment of In-School Urban Youth Under 18 Years of Age

ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION; U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY; CHILDREN'S BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Student Labor Situation

The expansion of personnel in the armed forces and in war production industries has made it necessary, in areas in which a shortage of workers exists, to draw upon sources of labor not customarily used. Included in these new sources of labor are the urban students whose labor services are not generally required in more normal times, except as such urban students have been employed to a limited extent in such activities as the distribution of newspapers, delivery and messenger service, and retail selling.

In many areas thousands of additional high-school students have been drawn into the labor force. In some cases, students have been recruited when adult workers were still available. Some of these students are employed before or after regular school hours and on Saturday. Large numbers of those engaged in after-school and other part-time employment, moreover, are engaged in work for which they are not suited and which, frequently, does not make any particular contribution to the war effort, and often

in work under conditions which are detrimental to their health and welfare.

The first obligation of school youth is to take advantage of their educational opportunities in order that they may be better prepared for citizenship and for service to the Nation. Likewise, school authorities, employers, parents, and other interested groups should recognize their obligation to safeguard the welfare and the physical and intellectual development of youth.

In areas in which acute labor shortages exist, as indicated by the War Manpower Commission, it may be necessary to enlist the help of in-school youth for nonagricultural employment. The services of these youth, however, must be utilized in such a way as to insure their effective contribution to manpower needs, the protection of their health, welfare, and educational opportunities, and insofar as possible, the development of their individual abilities and interests.

The War Manpower Commission, the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and the United States Office of

Education have concurred in the following statement of policies, standards, and principles governing their application.

These have been formulated to safeguard the health and educational development of in-school youth and to assure the most effective utilization of their services in meeting nonagricultural manpower needs.¹

Basic National Policies

The development and operation of plans for effective utilization of legally employable in-school youth in part-time employment is a responsibility which rests primarily with the local school authority and the local office of the United States Employment Service, War Manpower Commission.²

In-school youth should not be included in any employment plan until other sources of labor have been exhausted and employment of youth under such a plan should be curtailed or terminated as other sources of labor become available. Where employment of these youth becomes necessary, the following principles and minimum standards for their part-time employment in nonagricultural occupations should be observed. By part-time employment is meant employment either before or after school, on Saturdays, or during school holidays and vacations, or during school hours when it is possible to adjust school schedules without undue interference with students' progress. These principles and standards are based upon the policies, regulations, and advisory standards of the War Manpower Commission and the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, for the employment of youth under 18 years of age.

Principles Governing Application of Policies

The following principles should be observed by school authorities in applying the above policies and in the exercise of their responsibilities for the educational development and welfare of students and by the War Manpower Commission

in carrying out its responsibilities under Executive Orders Nos. 9139 and 9279.

1. The War Manpower Commission is responsible for determining the over-all manpower needs and for developing programs to meet those needs. When the Area Director of the War Manpower Commission determines that the part-time employment of in-school youth will contribute to meeting the essential manpower needs of a community, he will consult with and make recommendations to the local educational authority concerning the establishment of a student-worker program.

2. The local educational authority will decide, on the basis of such recommendations, and the recommendation of an advisory committee as provided for in paragraph 3, whether a student-worker program for the part-time employment of in-school youth is feasible and should be organized. If such a program is to be organized, the high schools from which students will be drawn should be designated; plans should be approved for in-school organization, including the selection of students, follow-up methods, and records and reports; and the supervisor or coordinator should be selected who will have charge of the program in each school.

3. A local advisory committee composed of designated representatives of business, industry, the press, organized labor, and other groups concerned with the employment and welfare of youth should be appointed by the local school authority. Representatives should be selected from lists of nominees designated by the various organizations in response to requests from the local school authority. The appointments should be mutually acceptable to the local school authority and the local United States Employment Service. Such an advisory committee should be closely related to any over-all committee in the community on children in wartime or on employment of young workers. This committee should serve in an advisory capacity to the operating agencies in connection with plans and matters pertaining to the welfare and development of employed in-school youth and to measures for stimulating participation in needed programs. Measures developed to influence attitudes of youth or their parents toward participation in this program should develop an understanding, through presentation of facts, of the relation of the work they are or might be doing to the war effort. Any appeals should be based on need and should stress the importance of education and the value of education of youth to the war and to the Nation, as well as the importance of the contribution which students can make through employment. In communities where fewer than 50 student workers are likely to be involved there is probably no need for an advisory committee.

4. The plans for an approved student-worker program should be developed jointly by designated representatives of the local school authority and the local United States Employment Service manager, and will provide for the coordination of relationships between the schools and the employment service office.

5. The United States Employment Service will contact employers for the purpose of receiving employer orders, determining job requirements, and working conditions offered. The school representative may follow up students on the job for the purpose of determining the probable effect of the work upon their school progress, health, and well-being.

6. Designated representatives of the local schools will give counseling service to students regarding part-time employment, and will select those students who are interested in and qualified to accept employment under the student-worker plan and will refer

¹ A statement of policy regarding the use of nonfarm youth to meet agricultural manpower needs has been issued. See "Guides to Successful Employment of Nonfarm Youth in Wartime Agriculture," Children's Bureau Publication 290, U. S. Department of Labor, prepared in consultation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Civilian Defense, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, and the War Manpower Commission, and approved by these agencies.

² The basic national policies to be observed in the development and operation of such plans have been set forth in statements issued by the War Manpower Commission, available in the area offices: "Employment of Youth Under 18 Years of Age," January 30, 1943; "Essential Activities and Occupations" (No. I) and "Placement Priorities" (No. II), June 24, 1942; "Employment Stabilization Programs," February 1, 1943.

those students to the employment service for placement. Referrals should be accompanied by specific recommendations regarding the type and extent of employment in which students should be placed, their employment qualifications and other prerequisites to successful placement.

7. The designated representative of the local school authority should refer students to employers direct only in accordance with arrangements which have been agreed upon by the United States Employment Service and the school authority.

8. The United States Employment Service will upon request furnish the local school authority with labor-market and occupational information with the understanding that restrictions governing its use will be respected.

Recommended Minimum Standards for Employment of In-School Urban Youth

The minimum standards are presented as a guide to operating agencies and community groups for use in establishing and operating programs for the part-time employment of students. It is suggested that in communities where a program for part-time employment of in-school youth is to be set up the minimum standards which follow be reviewed by the local school authority and the United States Employment Service in consultation with the local advisory committee; that they be adapted if need be to local conditions within the limitation of the War Manpower Commission's Policy on Employment of Youth Under 18 Years of Age;³ and that they then be incorporated into the local program for selection and placement of in-school youth.

Federal and State Laws.

Child-labor laws, school-attendance requirements, and other regulations embodied in State and Federal laws should be fully observed. The following minimum employment standards should not be construed as warranting any relaxation of State and Federal laws or the lowering of standards embodied in these laws.

Minimum Age.

Students under 14 years of age should not be employed full time or part time as a part of the hired labor force.

Students under 16 years of age should not be employed under the following circumstances:

- (a) In any work which would preclude a regular and full school schedule of class work and study; or
- (b) In manufacturing occupations.

Plans for employment of students who are 14 and 15 years of age should not be made so

long as students of 16 and 17 years are available for the work.

Employment and Age Certificates, Consent of Parent, Physical Fitness.

Students should not be employed without an employment or age certificate, or in case such age certificate is not legally provided for, other reliable proof of age. In all cases there should be written evidence of parental consent. Where a physical examination is not already required for issuance of an employment certificate, the student should be given, wherever possible, a physical examination to determine his fitness to carry the proposed employment in addition to school work.

Hours and Night Work.

Part-time employment should be limited to hours which the student can carry in addition to his school program without detriment to his health or interference with progress in school. The following standards are maximum hours and for many individual students shorter hours will be necessary. In general, students under 18 cannot successfully carry a combined school and work program of more than 8 hours a day.

For students 16 and 17 years of age:

(a) Daily hours of employment should not exceed 4 on school days nor 8 on days when school is not in session. In no case should the combined hours of school and work exceed 9 a day.

(b) Weekly hours of employment should not exceed 28 during weeks when school is in session, nor 48 hours in weeks when schools are not in session.

(c) Evening employment should not extend beyond 10 p. m., and in all cases students should be allowed at least 9 consecutive night hours free from employment.

For students 14 and 15 years of age:

(a) Daily hours of employment should not exceed 3 on school days nor 8 on days when school is not in session. Combined hours of school and work should not exceed 8 a day.

(b) Weekly hours of employment should not exceed 18 during weeks when school is in session, nor 40 hours in weeks when school is not in session.

(c) No employment after the hour of 7 p. m. or before the hour of 7 a. m. should be permitted.

Day of Rest.

One day of rest in 7 should be allowed free from employment.

Hazardous Occupations.

Students should not be placed in any occupation dangerous to life or limb or detrimental to health or well-being. In no case should students under 18 years of age be employed in any occupation defined as hazardous under State or Federal child-labor laws or regulations or by advisory standards, issued under the title "Which Jobs for Young Workers," of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

³ See footnote 2, p. 58.

Wages.

Student workers should be compensated at the same wage rates paid adult workers for similar job performance. Wages paid student workers engaged in various occupations should conform to the provisions of Federal and State laws, and in no case should the wages be lower than the minimum set under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the same or comparable work in establishments producing goods for shipment in interstate commerce. In any case wages paid to student workers should be in accordance with any collective bargaining

agreement that may be in effect in the establishments in which students are placed.

Other Safeguards.

Adequate meal and rest periods should be allowed and adequate sanitary facilities and safety measures provided.

(Signed) PAUL V. McNUTT,
Chairman, War Manpower Commission.
J. W. STUDEBAKER,
Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education,
Federal Security Agency.
KATHARINE F. LENROOT,
Chief, Children's Bureau,
U. S. Department of Labor.

September 3, 1943.

Industrial Injuries to Minors Increasing

By MIRIAM NOLL

Specialist in Accident Statistics, Industrial Division, U. S. Children's Bureau

Although no estimate can be made for the Nation as a whole showing the total number of minors under 18 years of age injured in the course of their employment, the upward trend is unmistakable judging from information based on workmen's compensation cases in various industrial States. Part of the increase is due to the much larger employment of minors, which would naturally reflect itself in soaring accident totals; but a large part is also undoubtedly due to the fact that these youth have higher accident rates in proportion to their number in the working force than have adults.

British experience has demonstrated that youth under 18 years of age have a higher ratio of accidents to the number of workers of the corresponding sex in that age group than have older employees. For the United States no national statistics are available of a comparable nature; but there is considerable evidence that younger workers have a higher accident-frequency rate than adults in comparable occupations.

The inexperience of young workers and also the fact that youth are naturally more irresponsible, more reckless, and less mature in judgment than older people contribute to a high accident rate. Unwise placement of the young worker, failure to observe child-labor laws, inadequate training and supervision, and crowded working conditions also play their role in causing accidents.

Recent information for the States of Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin indicates an increasingly serious situation.¹

¹ Care should be taken not to regard the number of workmen's compensation cases in one State as comparable with that in any other State. This is because no two State compensation laws are alike.

In Illinois injuries to minors under 18 years reported in 1942 increased by 60 percent over the figure for 1941 and were 3½ times as numerous as in 1940, rising from 282 in 1940 to 624 in 1941 and to 998 in 1942.

In New York State, the number of compensation awards made to minors under 18 years of age in 1942 was 988, a figure that is 58 percent greater than the corresponding number for 1941, and 2¼ times as large as the 1940 figure.

In Wisconsin the number of workmen's compensation cases settled in 1942 that involved minors under 18 years of age increased 135 percent, from 194 cases in 1941 to 456 in 1942.

Ohio reports that the claim checkers of the Ohio Industrial Commission have found "an ever increasing number of accidents to minors in recent months," many of which are ascribed "to indifferent education of the young worker in the hazards of his job, both in vocational schools and in industry, and to failure to insist upon the observance of safety regulations."

From Pennsylvania comes the statement, "Our records show an increase of accidents out of proportion to the number of 16- and 17-year-old children employed."

Injuries to minors who were illegally employed have also shown large increases in New York and Wisconsin, the only States for which recent data on this subject have been published. These States are among those that provide increased compensation for minors injured while illegally employed. In both States the number of increased compensation awards in 1942 to minors injured while illegally employed was twice the number for 1941. This confirms the common observation that violations of child-labor laws have become more widespread during

the war, and also suggests that such violations frequently result in the placement of minors in occupations that are too hazardous for them.

With the greatly increasing employment of young, inexperienced workers it is more important than ever for employers to develop effective methods of safeguarding them from accidental injury. These youths should be employed in strict compliance with State and Federal child-labor laws and regulations, and placed in occupations that present relatively little danger of accident. Special attention should be given to supervision of young workers, with emphasis on safe practices. Good plant housekeeping and machinery that is well

guarded will help make work places safe for these young people. Immediate first-aid treatment of all wounds, however slight, will prevent many injuries from causing disability.

Coverage of all young workers by workmen's compensation insurance should be the aim of State compensation officials and employers alike. Special attention and procedures are necessary for seeing that injured minors receive the benefit of all special provisions for their protection under State compensation laws, such as increased compensation if they are illegally employed and compensation payments based on future earning power if they are permanently disabled.

Work Accidents to Children Employed Illegally

Inspectors of the Children's Bureau and the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor are finding increasing numbers of children employed in violation of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Here are some examples of children whose employment in violation of the protections set up by the Federal act resulted in serious injury or death.

A boy not quite 16 years of age was employed by a lumber company on a truck, helping to load and unload a large metal press used for corrugating metal cornices, which weighed 1,500 pounds. While moving over a bumpy road the top-heavy machine toppled off the truck, knocking him over the side and killing him instantly. This boy's death resulted from his employment as a helper on a motor vehicle contrary to the 15-year minimum age for this work under Hazardous-Occupations Order No. 2 of the Children's Bureau.

A boy 13 years of age was employed, contrary to the 16-year minimum-age provision of the act, as a night watchman at \$2 a night, for a 12-hour stretch, 7 nights a week, in a manufacturing plant. As night watchman alone in the plant he was also expected to oil and clean

electrically operated machinery, including concrete mixers and a 4-foot roller for shaping wire. One night while he was operating the roller, a large door at the back of the machine interfered with the wire as it was ejected from the back. In attempting to force the heavy door away from the machine the boy braced himself by placing his right toes against the roller. His foot became wedged between the rollers, which began pulling his whole foot in. Attempting to pry his right foot free, he kicked at the roller with his left foot. It, too, was caught and dragged into the machine. Only after the third attempt to pull the switch on the wall was the boy able to turn off the motor, his feet having been drawn into the rollers. Both feet were amputated to the instep.

A 14-year-old boy, employed by a company mixing fertilizers and ginning cotton in their fertilizer plant, was told that he could not continue with the company unless he worked on the delinting machine. One day while he was operating the delinter he was struck in the leg by a part of the machine known as the breast. The blow knocked him into the machine where the saws caught and mangled his left arm and slashed deep into his side. Although the boy called for help, it was too late, and he died as a result of his injuries. For work in such a manufacturing occupation the minimum age is 16 under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

National Child Labor Committee Publications

Especially pertinent in view of the large number of boys and girls engaged in emergency farm programs this summer and the fall campaign of the Children's Bureau for their return to school, are three recent publications of the National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Cotton or School, by Kate Clugston (Publication 387, 1943. 31 pp. 25 cents) presents the perennial problem of child labor in the cotton fields, based on the records of some 4,000 children in Missouri, collected by Charles E. Gibbons shortly before his death. The survey raises questions with respect to school attendance and retardation which concern the whole econ-

omy of southern cotton areas and which must be met, if not now, then in the post-war period.

Food: The Little Farmer, the War, and the Future, by Courtenay Dinwiddie (Publication 388, 1943. 12 pp. 10 cents), describes what the Farm Security Administration program has done in bettering conditions for farm families and children and enabling them to increase food production for victory.

Child Manpower—1943, by Gertrude Folks Zimand (Publication 389, 1943. 35 pp. 10 cents) brings together a variety of material on the current child-labor situation—press accounts of accidents to child workers, instances of the illegal employment of children, the utilization of older boys and girls in war work and of school-age children in wartime agriculture, and the question of relaxing child-labor and school-attendance regulations during the emergency.

• INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION •

School for Difficult Children in Colombia

A private school has been opened recently outside Medellín, Colombia, for the training and education of children with language disabilities, disturbances of sense organs, emotional, character, or endocrine disorders, or mental defects.

The school, Instituto Médico Pedagógico de Enseñanza Especial, was created to cooperate with parents, physicians, and teachers in the education of difficult children, and is seeking to establish relations with similar schools and with organizations publishing material on related problems on the American continent.

The technical director of the school, Alejandro Cano H., can be addressed at Instituto Médico Pedagógico de Enseñanza Especial, Apartado Nacional No. 298, Medellín, Colombia.

United States Children's Bureau Publications

The Declaration of Opportunities for Children adopted by the Eighth Pan American Child Congress has now been published in poster form in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French with the signatures of the President, Vice President, and Secretary General of the Congress and the chairmen of the official delegations of the 20 American Republics shown in facsimile. Copies of the posters in English may be obtained from the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., on request, while the supply lasts.

Because of the demand in South American countries for the Children's Bureau bulletins on Prenatal Care, Infant Care, and The Child From One to Six, the Spanish edition of these bulletins is being reprinted.

Free School Lunches in the Dominican Republic

A special committee of women, headed by Señora Dona Carmita Landestoy, was recently organized in the Dominican Republic to provide free lunches for school children from families of low income.

The work of this committee, which cooperates with the Government in its social-welfare program, is aided by the proceeds of a tax on admissions to public entertainments. The proceeds of the tax, which was put in effect by a law of March 11, 1943, are turned over by the local authorities to special "depository boards for school-lunch funds" (juntas depositoryas de los fondos pro-desayuno escolar).

Lunches were served in April 1943 to more than 1,000 children daily in 20 cities or towns; several other localities also have school-lunch programs. In addition, members of a committee of visitors give talks on personal hygiene, nutrition, and home management; measures are taken for community betterment, and in some cases aid is given to individual children.

Prédica y Acción, Ciudad Trujillo, May 30, 1943; and Gaceta Oficial, Ciudad Trujillo, No. 5889, March 19, 1943.

Cuban Publication on Prenatal and Infant Care

A pamphlet "Lo que debe saber una madre" (What a Mother Should Know) was published in February 1943 in Habana, Cuba, by the Clínica de Maternidad Obrera (Clinic for Working Mothers) of that city.

The 30-page illustrated pamphlet, prepared by Dr. Alfredo Comas Calero, director of the clinic, in cooperation with physicians and laymen, gives instructions on the health and personal hygiene of the expectant mother, including her employment outside the home, domestic work, exercise, travel, recreation, clothing, and food. The expenses in connection with pregnancy and childbirth are discussed.

Advice is given on the baby's feeding, room, crib, clothing, bathing, and on care of his mouth, eyes, ears, and nails. Sun baths, dentition, and habit formation are among the subjects discussed. The importance of registering the child's birth is emphasized. An appeal is made to the father to help the mother in caring for the baby.

First Pan American Physical Education Congress

The first Pan American Physical Education Congress took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,

July 19 to July 31, 1943, and adopted 21 resolutions in regard to the provision of physical education for boys and for girls in the schools and elsewhere by qualified instructors under medical supervision, and the keeping of medical records. The needs of Indians, persons living in high altitudes, and handicapped persons received special consideration.

The Pan American Congress of Physical Education was set up on a permanent basis with a secretariat in Peru under the auspices of the Department of Physical Education of Peru. It was agreed to hold the next Congress in Mexico City in 1945. Two unofficial observers from the United States attended the Congress.

FOREIGN NOTES

British Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare

Between 500 and 600 persons representing organizations and authorities concerned with maternal and child health attended the National Conference on Maternity and Child Welfare held in London on July 8 and 9, as reported in *Mother and Child* (London) for August 1943. The conference was arranged by the National Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centers.

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health, was the president of the conference. In his presidential address he stated that the infant mortality rate for 1942 (49 per 1,000 live births) was the lowest on record for England. The maternal mortality rate also fell to the record low figure of 2.47 per 1,000 live births. The shortage of midwives and also of maternity beds in hospitals is causing some concern, nevertheless it is the exception rather than the rule when a mother is discharged from the hospital as early as the tenth day after delivery.

Special arrangements have been made, Mr. Brown said, to deal with the cases of unmarried mothers needing Government protection but "for the children of these and other unmarried mothers there is no ideal solution since every child needs a normal home and a father and mother."

In regard to wartime nurseries for war workers' children, Mr. Brown said that most of the 1,300 nurseries now in operation accept very young babies if their mothers are at work, and that some of the nurseries operate at night as well as by day.

Dr. Stella Churchill, chairman of the conference, gave an address on changing methods of child care. Other subjects under discussion at the conference were nursery life and family life, and the functions of maternity and child-welfare personnel.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act in Effect in England

Because of the special need in wartime for the provisions of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, it was finally put into operation on June 1, 1943, in spite of the additional work which it imposes on the authorities. The act, summarized in *The Child* for December 1939 (p. 147), was originally planned to become effective January 1, 1940; the effective date was postponed by the outbreak of the war. The act provides for the supervision of children placed informally for adoption (by persons other than their parents) by the child-welfare visitors, and for registration and record-keeping of such placements through the welfare authorities.

Medical Officer (London), Vol. 69, p. 100 (March 27, 1943), and *Mother and Child (London)*, Vol. 14, No. 5, August 1943.

Increased Maternity Allowances in Australia

The Maternity Allowance Act of 1912, amended in 1942, was again amended in 1943. The 1943 amendment abolishes the means test and increases the rates of the maternity allowance, payable as a lump sum on the birth of each child, to the following amounts: for the first child, £5; for the second or third child, £6; for the fourth and each subsequent child, 7£ 10s. (An Australian pound is about \$3.23 and a shilling about 16 cents, according to the rate of exchange in 1943.) In addition, under the amendment the mother also receives a benefit consisting of an allowance of 25s. a week for the 4 weeks before and the 4 weeks after the birth of the child.

International Labour Review, August 1943, p. 251.

• EVENTS OF CURRENT INTEREST •

Death of Courtenay Dinwiddie

A lifetime devoted to making this country a better place for children was cut short by the death in New York on September 13, 1943, of Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee.

Mr. Dinwiddie, who was in the sixty-first year of his age, had been general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee since 1930 and in that capacity had participated in the White House Conferences of 1930 and 1940, serving as a member of the Planning Committee of the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. He was a member of the Children's Bureau General Advisory Committee on Protection of Young Workers, which has worked closely with the Bureau in developing standards to safeguard young workers in wartime.

Mr. Dinwiddie's interest in protecting children from harmful child labor and in improving the conditions under which young people are employed stemmed from his active concern with everything that affects the health, education, and welfare of youth—a concern that continued throughout his life.

At the time when he came to the National Child Labor Committee Mr. Dinwiddie was serving as consultant in child hygiene for the New York City Health Department, and for several years preceding that time he was director of the child-health program of the Commonwealth Fund. His book, *Child Health and*

the Community, grew out of this experience. Earlier, Mr. Dinwiddie served as director of the American Child Health Association, as executive secretary of the National Child Health Council, and as superintendent of the Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Mr. Dinwiddie was born in Alexandria, Va., was graduated from Southwestern University, and did postgraduate work at the University of Virginia. At the time of his death he resided in Irvington, N. Y., and was a member of the executive committee of the Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Association. He was also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the National Society for the Study of Education.

Seeing in every child a life as precious as that of his own son, his own daughter, Courtenay Dinwiddie held always with a firmness as gentle as it was adamant to the standard of providing for each child the opportunity for developing his highest capacities. In these days of tremendous wartime pressure, when serious breakdown of legal safeguards for child workers is threatened, a man of Mr. Dinwiddie's ideals and action can ill be spared. To everyone who shared with him the belief that the welfare of children is a first obligation on the citizens of a democracy, there remains added responsibility for carrying on his interrupted work.

—KATHARINE F. LENROOT.

CONFERENCE CALENDAR

Oct. 22-25—Tenth biennial meeting of the National Association for Nursery Education, Boston. Theme: The community serves the child in war and peace. For information write to Room 10069, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

Nov. 7-13—American Education Week. Twenty-third annual observance. Theme: Education for Victory.

Nov. 12-20—Children's Book Week. Twenty-fifth annual observance. Theme: Build the future with books. Headquarters: 69 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

Nov. 16-18—Southern Medical Association. Thirty-seventh annual meeting, Cincinnati. Permanent headquarters: Empire Building, Birmingham, Ala.

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